

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. **78-5606**

CLAUDE M. HARDY,
Petitioner,
-vs-
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE MISSOURI COURT OF APPEALS

CLAUDE M. HARDY,
Petitioner,

LEE M. NATION,
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I N D E X

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TABLE OF CITATIONS

CASES:

Taylor v. Louisiana, 419 U.S. 522 (1975).
Hoyt v. Florida, 368 U.S. 57 (1961).
State v. Billy Duren, 556 S.W.2d 11 (Mo.banc 1977).
State v. Gethers, 227 S.E.2d 832 (Ga.App. 1976).
Robinson v. Kimbrough, 540 F.2d 1264 (5th Cir. 1976).

STATUTES:

Sixth Amendment, United States Constitution
Fourteenth Amendment, United States Constitution
Article I, §22(b), Missouri Constitution
§497.130, Revised Statutes of Missouri
New York Judiciary Law §542(7)
Conn. Gen. Stat. Rev. §51-218, -219
Ga. Code Ann. §59-112(6)
La. Stat. Ann. §13-3055
Okla. Stat. Ann. Title 38, §28
R. I. Gen. Laws Ann. §9-9-11
Utah Code Ann. §78-46-10(14)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE MISSOURI SUPREME COURT

Petitioner, Claude M. Hardy, prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment and opinion of the Missouri Court of Appeals entered in the above-entitled case on June 12, 1978.

OPINION BELOW

The opinion and decision of the Missouri Court of Appeals is reported at 568 S.W.2d 86. A copy of the opinion appears in Appendix A attached hereto.

JURISDICTION

The opinion and judgment of the Missouri Court of Appeals was entered June 12, 1978. Thereafter, a motion for rehearing was filed on June 27, 1978. See, Missouri Rule of Court 84.17. The motion was overruled July 3, 1978. An application to transfer the cause to the Missouri Supreme Court was filed July 11, 1978. Missouri Rule of Court 83.03. On July 24, 1978, said application was denied by the Missouri Supreme Court, making the opinion of the Court of Appeals the final judgment of the highest court in the State of Missouri.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under Title 28, United States Code, Section 1257 (3).

QUESTION PRESENTED

WHETHER MISSOURI'S STATUTORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEME FOR THE SELECTION OF PETIT JURORS -- WHICH GRANTS WOMEN AN AUTOMATIC EXEMPTION BASED SOLELY ON SEX -- DENIED PETITIONER HIS RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY AND DUE PROCESS OF LAW AS MANDATED AND INTERPRETED BY THIS COURT'S OPINION IN TAYLOR V. LOUISIANA, 419 U.S. 522 (1975).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

This case involves the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution:

Sixth Amendment

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, "

Fourteenth Amendment

" . . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

STATEMENT

Petitioner, Claude M. Hardy, was charged by indictment with the crimes of rape and kidnapping. Jury trial was held in the Jackson County, Missouri Circuit Court (Smith, J.) in Kansas City, Missouri. Verdicts of guilt were returned and Petitioner was sentenced to serve consecutive ten (10) and twenty-five (25) year terms in the Missouri Division of Corrections.

HOW FEDERAL QUESTION
IS PRESENTED

1. Appellant filed a motion to quash the jury panel in this cause on the basis that Article I, §22(b) of the Constitution

of Missouri and \$494.031, RSMo 1969, resulted in a disproportionately small number of women being available for jury service, denying appellant his right to a jury selected from a fair cross-section of the community. A hearing was held on the motion, and John R. Fitzgerald, Jury Commissioner for the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, testified as to the manner in which the jury wheel for 1976 was compiled. He testified that 65,207 questionnaires¹ were mailed to prospective jurors in 1975, and that of that group 37,337 were excused leaving, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, 27,868 names on the jury wheel for 1976. Mr. Fitzgerald did not testify regarding why the 37,337 prospective members of the jury wheel were excused.

Robert J. Kramer, Director of Data Processing for the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, testified that he supervised the creation of the jury wheel for 1976, and that, by computer, one of every four registered voters in Kansas City and Independence were sent a questionnaire and that of that group 37,339 were excused for various reasons. He had no knowledge of how many of those persons who were excused were women, or why they were excused.

Charles M. Rogers, an Assistant Public Defender, testified that he examined the jury wheel for 1976 and counted 19,755 males and 8,099 females. He testified that he examined weekly lists of jurors summoned and tabulated the number of males and females summoned, the number excused, deferred, the number who failed to appear, and the total number of jurors who appeared. He then prepared Defendant's Exhibit No. 7,² which he testified reflected the totals of the foregoing categories. He testified further that he prepared the exhibit on several different occasions, several hours at a stretch, and that the exhibit was finally typed up by himself and three secretaries over a period of several months.

¹ A sample questionnaire is in Appendix B attached hereto.

² Mr. Rogers' tables are found in Appendix C attached hereto.

Thomas Larson, at that time Public Defender for Jackson County, Missouri, testified that he personally examined 30,165 questionnaires returned by females, and that he categorized the questionnaires as follows:

(1) Exhibit 9 - No longer a Jackson County Resident	817
(2) Exhibit 10 - Some form of employment exemption claimed along with female exemption or unwillingness to serve	21
(3) Exhibit 11 - Professional employment claimed along with female exemption or unwillingness to serve	93
(4) Exhibit 12 - Served within past year	132
(5) Exhibit 13 - Served within past year but also claimed female exemption or unwillingness to serve	20
(6) Exhibit 14 - Schoolteachers but also claim female exemption or unwillingness to serve	437
(7) Exhibit 15 - Nursing home resident	50
(8) Exhibit 16 - Physical disability or other statutory disability	1,106
(9) Exhibit 17 - Birthdate 1910 or before	2,059
(10) Exhibit 18 - Birthdate after 1955	151
(11) Exhibit 19 - Deceased	53
(12) Exhibit 21 - Willing to serve	3,342
(13) Exhibit 20 - Exercise of female exemption or unwillingness to serve only	21,884
TOTAL	30,165

Lastly, census evidence was introduced showing Jackson County to be 54% female.

At the close of Petitioner's presentation of evidence on the Motion, the State offered no evidence and the Motion was overruled.

2. Subsequent to his trial, petitioner filed a timely motion for new trial alleging the instant allegation. A timely appeal was then prosecuted to the Missouri Court of Appeals, Kansas City District, which affirmed petitioner's conviction by opinion

dated June 12, 1978. Motion for rehearing was overruled July 3, 1978. Application to transfer the cause to the Missouri Supreme Court was denied July 24, 1978. The issue raised herein was raised and argued before the trial court and the Missouri Court of Appeals, whose opinion has now become the final judgment of the Missouri Supreme Court with the denial of the application to transfer. Missouri Rule of Court 83.03.

REASONS FOR GRANTING
THE WRIT

The opinion and decision of the Missouri Court of Appeals in the instant case is in direct conflict with past decision of this Court, various federal courts of appeals and several state high courts. Specifically, Petitioner contends the instant opinion is in conflict with Taylor v. Louisiana, 419 U.S. 522 (1975) and thus, cannot stand. Taylor held Article VII, Section 41 of the Louisiana Constitution and Article 402 of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure (since repealed) violative of Taylor's due process rights guaranteed by the XIV Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Louisiana law is reproduced here for the convenience of the Court:

Article VII, Louisiana Constitution

§41. Selection of jurors; women jurors; trial by judge; trial by jury.

The Legislature shall provide for the selection and drawing of competent and intelligent jurors for the trial of civil and criminal cases; provided, however, that no woman shall be drawn for jury service unless she shall have previously filed with the clerk of the District Court a written declaration

of her desire to be subject to such service. All cases in which the punishment may not be at hard labor shall, until otherwise provided by law, be tried by the judge without a jury. Cases, in which the punishment may be at hard labor, shall be tried by a jury of five, all of whom must concur to render a verdict; cases, in which the punishment is necessarily at hard labor, by a jury of twelve, nine of whom must concur to render a verdict; cases in which the punishment may be capital, by a jury of twelve, all of whom must concur to render a verdict.

Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure

Article 402. Service of women as jurors.

A woman shall not be selected for jury service unless she has previously filed with the clerk of court of the parish in which she resides a written declaration of her desire to be subject to jury service.

The United States Supreme Court in Taylor re-examined the question of automatic exclusion of women from the juries previously decided by the Court in Hoyt v. Florida, 368 U.S. 57, 7 L.Ed.2d 118, 82 S.Ct. 159 (1961) and they reached a different result. Accordingly, the Court stated:

"Accepting as we do however, the view that the VI Amendment affords the Defendant in a criminal trial the opportunity to have the jury drawn from venires representative of the community, we think it is no longer tenable to hold that women as a class may be excluded or given automatic exemptions based solely on sex if the consequences are that criminal jury venires are almost totally male."

(42 L.Ed.2d 690 at 702) [emphasis added]

The question presented herein then whether Missouri offers an "automatic exemption based solely on sex" and if, "the consequences are that criminal jury venires are almost totally male."

The Missouri Constitution, Article I, Section 22(b) states: "No citizen shall be disqualified from jury service because of sex, but the court shall excuse any woman who requests exemption therefrom before being sworn as a juror." This Article is implemented by Section 497.130, Missouri Revised Statutes (1974), which section allows women to "elect to serve or not to serve as jury women."

When placed side by side and examined, the Missouri system and the Louisiana system (later changed) both offer an absolute exemption to jury service based strictly upon gender. The difference being only that in Louisiana the woman must affirmatively opt for service while her Missouri sister must affirmatively choose not to serve.

The Appellant's argument is much better stated by the United States Supreme Court's final paragraph in the Taylor opinion:

"... but the jury wheels, pools of names, panels, or venires from which juries are drawn must not systematically exclude distinctive groups in the community and thereby fail to be reasonably representative thereof."

Petitioner concludes that "(t)he States remain free to prescribe relevant qualifications for their jurors and to provide reasonable exemptions. . ." Taylor v. Louisiana, at 538. Petitioner, however, does not believe that a blanket exemption for women is a reasonable exemption. Indeed, as pointed by Mr. Justice Seiler in his dissenting opinion in State v. Billy Duren, 556 S.W.2d 11, 24. n.4 (1977):

"The federal court (the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri) provides for excuse on request by a woman charged with care of minor children

without adequate domestic help."

Petitioner maintains that this is a reasonable exemption for women and would not serve to deny an accused his constitutional right to a representative jury: in the federal court in Kansas City, 53% of the persons on jury wheel are women and 39.8% of the actual jurors chosen were women. 556 S.W.2d at 24. This data can be contrasted with the Missouri courts: 29% of the persons on the wheel are women; seldom over 15% of the persons appearing for jury service are women, and often juries are all male.

Since Taylor, several states have been faced with challenges to exemptions to women. All, except Missouri, have changed the exemption by either statute or court decision, see, e.g. State v. Gethers, 227 S.E.2d 832 (Ga.App. 1976); Robinson v. Kimbrough, 540 F.2d 1264 (5th Cir. 1976); New York Judiciary Law 549(7); Conn. Gen. Stat. Rev. §51-218, 219; Ga. Code Ann. §59-112(6); La. Stat. Ann. §13-3055; Okla. Stat. Ann. Title 38 §28; Rhode Island Gen. Laws Ann. §9-9-11; Utah Code Ann. §78-46-10(14). Missouri remains the only state with an automatic exemption for women. Further, this exemption causes gross underrepresentation of women on jury panels. (See attached exhibits as to the women appearing for jury service). The instant opinion cannot stand as a correct interpretation of this Court's opinion in Taylor. Unlike the Missouri Supreme Court, Petitioner does not believe Taylor stands for the proposition that any percentages of women on jury panels, higher than those found in Taylor, is constitutionally permissible; instead Taylor condemns jury mechanisms which deny an accused his right to a jury drawn from a reasonable cross-section of society. The Missouri jury selection system is of such a breed.

Accordingly, a Writ of Certiorari should issue to review the opinion of the Missouri Supreme Court affirming Petitioner's conviction.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests this Court to issue a Writ of Certiorari to the Missouri Supreme Court.

Claude Hardy
Petitioner

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A copy of the above and foregoing was mailed, postage prepaid, on this the 20 day of Oct, 1978, to the Office of the Attorney General John Ashcroft, Supreme Court Building, Jefferson City, Missouri, 65101.

Lee M. Nation
LEE M. NATION

APPENDIX A

OPINION RENDERED BY MISSOURI COURT OF APPEALS,
JUNE 12, 1978

APPENDIX A IS THE OPINION OF THE COURT
IN STATE OF MISSOURI V. HARDY AND CAN
BE FOUND AT 568 S.W.2d 86. IT HAS NOT BEEN
FILMED HERE.

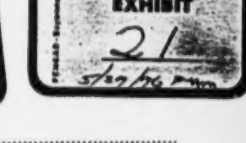
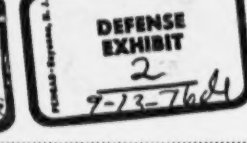
APPENDIX B
SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE
FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

OFFICIAL NOTICE AND QUESTIONNAIRE

(Not a Summons)

D EXHIBIT 5
L NOV 30 1976



Enter change of home address here: (Number and Street or Rural Route) (City or Town) (Zip Code)

You have been selected under the provisions of the Missouri statutes for jury service.

This questionnaire should be returned immediately.

The laws of the State of Missouri provide that if you do not answer and return this questionnaire, you are subject to citation for contempt.

The law further provides that if you knowingly and falsely answer any of the questions herein contained, you may be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The law requires your name to be placed in the jury wheel if answer is not received promptly.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF JURY SUPERVISORS, UNDER AND BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

ANN CLARDY,

Jury Commissioner

- (1) Please state your sex. Male (.....) Female (.....).
(If you are a female and do not wish to serve, see bottom of questionnaire).
- (2) Name of husband or wife.
- (3) Are you over sixty-five years of age? Yes (.....) No (.....).
Date of Birth. Month.....; Day.....; Year.....
- (4) Are you a member of the fire company or police department?
Yes (.....) No (.....). (If your answer is "yes", state which.)
- (5) Are you actually exercising the functions of clergyman or any professor or other teacher of any school of learning? Yes (.....) No (.....). (If your answer is "yes", state where you are so engaged.)
- (6) Are you a registered and licensed osteopathic physician, veterinarian or chiropractor? Yes (.....) No (.....).
(If your answer is "yes", state which.)
- (7) If you are a female, or if your answer to any of the above questions 3, 4, 5 and 6, is "yes", then under the law of Missouri, you cannot be compelled to serve as a juror, so state if you will serve. Yes (.....) No (.....).
- (8) Are you actually engaged in the practice of law, medicine or dentistry? Yes (.....) No (.....). (If so, please state which profession.)
- (9) Are you a member on active duty with any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States? Yes (.....) No (.....).
- (10) Is the address shown on the questionnaire correct? Yes (.....) No (.....). (If your answer is "no", state present address.)
- (11) Are you physically able to serve? Yes (.....) No (.....). (If not, attach physician's or authorized Christian Science practitioner's statement or you will be called.)
- (12) Have you served within the last year? Yes (.....) No (.....). (This will be checked if your answer is "yes".)

D EXHIBIT 1
NOV 20 1976
MAE RYALS

Signature

TO MEN OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE:

If you are over sixty-five and elect not to serve, fill out this paragraph and mail questionnaire at once to jury commissioner. It will not be necessary to answer the other questions.

Give date of birth Day Month Year

I elect not to do jury service.

Signature

TO WOMEN:

The constitution permits women to elect to serve or not to serve as jurywomen. Any woman who elects not to serve will fill out this paragraph and mail this questionnaire to the jury commissioner at once. It will not be necessary to answer the other questions.

I elect not to perform jury service.

Signature

RETURN THIS
QUESTIONNAIRE
WITHIN 10 DAYS.

APPENDIX C

DEFENSE EXHIBIT 7

TABLE OF JURORS SUMMONED IN JACKSON COUNTY FOR
SERVICE IN KANSAS CITY - JANUARY, 1976

WEEK	JURORS SUMMONED		EXCUSED OR DECEASED	DEFERRED	ABSENT	APPEARED FOR SERVICE	
1/5/76	Male	247 (75.5%)	70	19	6	152	(92.7%)
	Female	80 (24.5%)	49	2	17	12	(7.3%)
	Total	327	119	21	23	164	
1/12/76	Male	260 (76.5%)	64	25	24	147	(88.6%)
	Female	80 (23.5%)	48	1	12	19	(11.4%)
	Total	340	112	26	36	166	
1/19/76	Male	245 (76.3%)	71	18	14	142	(87.1%)
	Female	76 (23.7%)	45	0	10	21	(12.9%)
	Total	321	116	18	24	163	
1/26/76	Male	234 (72.0%)	85	12	15	122	(81.9%)
	Female	91 (28.0%)	44	2	18	27	(18.1%)
	Total	325	129	14	33	149	
TOTALS							
FOR	Male	986 (75.1%)	290	74	59	563	(87.7%)
JANUARY	Female	327 (24.9%)	186	5	57	79	(12.3%)
1976	Total	1,313	476	79	116	642	

TABLE OF JURORS SUMMONED IN JACKSON COUNTY FOR
SERVICE IN KANSAS CITY - FEBRUARY, 1976

WEEK OF		JURORS SUMMONED		EXCUSED DECEASED	DEFERRED	ABSENT	APPEARED FOR SERVICE	
2/2/76	Male	224 (70.9%)		64	26	16	118	(79.7%)
	Female	92 (29.1%)		46	4	12	30	(20.3%)
	Total	<u>316</u>		<u>110</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>148</u>	
2/9/76	Male	243 (73.6%)		66	18	23	136	(82.9%)
	Female	87 (26.4%)		48	1	10	28	(17.1%)
	Total	<u>330</u>		<u>114</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>164</u>	
2/17/76	Male	120 (67.1%)		35	13	4	68	(81.0%)
	Female	59 (32.9%)		37	1	5	16	(19.0%)
	Total	<u>179</u>		<u>72</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>84</u>	
2/23/76	Male	235 (69.9%)		59	19	7	150	(84.7%)
	Female	101 (30.1%)		53	2	19	27	(15.3%)
	Total	<u>336</u>		<u>112</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>177</u>	
TOTALS FOR FEBRUARY 1976	Male	822 (70.8%)		224	76	50	472	(82.4%)
	Female	339 (29.2%)		184	8	46	101	(17.6%)
	Total	<u>1,161</u>		<u>408</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>573</u>	

TABULATION OF DATA OBTAINED FROM LISTS OF JURORS SUMMONED FOR MARCH, 1976.

Week
beginning:

March 1,
1976.

	Jurors Summoned	(%)	Excused	Deferred	Not Appearing	Appeared For Service	(%)
Female	90	(72.0%)	56	2	13	19	(13.1%)
Male	231	(28.0%)	64	21	20	126	(86.9%)
Total	321		120	23	33	145	

March 8,
1976.

Female	107	(31.9%)	64	2	9	32	(21.8%)
Male	228	(68.1%)	67	37	9	115	(78.2%)
Total	335		131	39	18	147	

March 15,
1976.

Female	107	(31.2%)	62	3	17	25	(15.2%)
Male	228	(68.8%)	58	23	15	140	(84.8%)
Total	343		120	26	32	165	

March 22,
1976.

Female	50	(26.0%)	27	1	8	14	(15.6%)
Male	142	(74.0%)	40	17	9	76	(84.8%)
Total	192		67	18	17	90	

March 29,
1976.

Female	99	(28.6%)	65	3	11	20	(12.5%)
Male	247	(71.4%)	70	27	10	140	(87.5%)
Total	346		135	30	21	160	

Total for
Weeks of
March, 1976.

Female	453	(29.5%)	274	11	58	110	(17.0%)
Male	1,084	(70.5%)	299	125	63	597	(83.0%)
TOTAL	1,537		573	136	121	707	

TABLE OF JURORS SUMMONED FOR DUTY IN KANSAS CITY, APRIL, 1976,

week of		Summomed	Excused	Deferred	Not Appearing	Appeared For Service
4/5/76	Male	248 (71.1%)	65	29	15	139 (79.9%)
	Female	101 (28.9%)	51	1	14	35 (20.1%)
	Total	349	116	30	29	174
4/12/76	Male	254 (72.2%)	72	21	13	148 (83.1%)
	Female	98 (27.8%)	51	0	17	30 (16.9%)
	Total	352	123	21	30	178
4/19/76	Male	235 (70.6%)	67	21	12	135 (86.5%)
	Female	98 (29.4%)	54	2	21	21 (13.5%)
	Total	333	121	23	33	156
4/26/76	Male	121 (74.7%)	29	14	6	72 (90.0%)
	Female	41 (25.3%)	23	0	10	8 (10.0%)
	Total	162	52	14	16	80
TOTALS FOR APRIL, 1976	Male	858 (71.7%)	233	85	46	494 (84.0%)
	Female	338 (25.3%)	179	3	62	94 (16.0%)
	Total	1196	412	88	108	588

TABLE OF JURORS SUMMONED FOR DUTY IN KANSAS CITY, MAY, 1976

Week of		Summoned	(%)	Excused	Deferred	Not Appearing	Appeared for Service
5/3/76	Male	240	(72.7%)	60	17	15	148 (87.1%)
	Female	90	(27.3%)	48	2	18	22 (12.9%)
	Total	330		108	19	33	170
5/10/76	Male	236	(72.7%)	52	27	12	145 (89.0%)
	Female	89	(27.3%)	56	0	15	18 (11.0%)
	Total	325		108	27	27	163
5/17/76	Male	231	(72.6%)	56	29	12	134 (86.5%)
	Female	87	(27.4%)	52	2	12	21 (13.5%)
	Total	318		108	31	24	155
5/24/76	Male	239	(74.5%)	53	26	13	147 (85.5%)
	Female	82	(25.5%)	43	1	13	25 (14.5%)
	Total	321		96	27	26	172
Totals for May, 1976	Male	946	(73.3%)	221	99	52	574 (87.0%)
	Female	348	(26.7%)	199	5	58	86 (13.0%)
	Total	1,294		420	104	110	660

TABLE OF JURORS SUMMONED FOR DUTY IN KANSAS CITY, JUNE, 1976

Week of		Summoned	(%)	Excused	Deferred	Not Appearing	Appeared for Service
6/1/76	Male	217	(71.6)	54	29	12	122 (82.4%)
	Female	86	(28.4%)	42	4	14	26 (17.6%)
	Total	303		96	33	26	148
6/7/76	Male	255	(76.8%)	51	35	13	156 (86.2%)
	Female	77	(23.2%)	41	1	10	25 (13.8%)
	Total	332		92	36	23	181
6/14/76	Male	124	(70.1%)	25	18	5	76 (87.4%)
	Female	53	(29.9%)	33	1	8	11 (12.6%)
	Total	177		58	19	13	87
6/21/76	Male	254	(75.8%)	77	33	10	134 (92.4%)
	Female	81	(24.2%)	50	2	18	11 (7.6%)
	Total	335		127	35	28	145
6/28/76	Male	258	(75.4%)	60	40	19	139 (84.2%)
	Female	84	(24.6%)	47	0	11	26 (15.8%)
	Total	342		107	40	30	165
Totals for June, 1976							
	Male	1,108	(74.4%)	267	155	59	627 (86.4%)
	Female	381	(25.6%)	213	8	61	99 (13.6%)
	Total	1,489		480	163	120	726

TABLE OF JURORS SUMMONED FOR DUTY IN KANSAS CITY, JULY, 1976

Week of		Summoned	(%)	Excused	Deferred	Not Appearing	Appeared for Service
7/6/76	Male	241	(76.0%)	74	23	12	132 (89.2%)
	Female	76	(24.0%)	50	1	9	16 (10.2%)
	Total	317		124	24	21	148
7/12/76	Male	244	(73.5%)	79	27	12	126 (86.3%)
	Female	88	(26.5%)	57	1	10	20 (13.7%)
	Total	332		156	28	22	146
7/19/76	Male	216	(74.5%)	53	33	14	116 (87.9%)
	Female	74	(25.5%)	41	4	13	16 (12.1%)
	Total	290		94	37	27	132
7/26/76	Male	136	(70.8%)	39	17	5	75 (78.1%)
	Female	56	(29.2%)	28	2	5	21 (21.9%)
	Total	192		67	19	10	96
Totals for July, 1976.							
	Male	837	(74.0%)	245	100	43	449 (86.0%)
	Female	294	(26.0%)	176	8	37	73 (14.0%)
	Total	1,131		421	108	80	522